

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION

PROMOTE INNOVATION LLC,)	
)	Case No. 1:11-cv-46
Plaintiff)	
)	COMPLAINT FOR FALSE
v.)	PATENT MARKING
)	
RECENT TOYS INTERNATIONAL BV)	
and RECENT TOYS USA, INC.,)	<u>JURY TRIAL DEMANDED</u>
)	
Defendants.)	

Plaintiff PROMOTE INNOVATION LLC alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. This is an action for false patent marking under Section 292 of the Patent Act (35 U.S.C. § 292), which provides that any person may sue to recover the civil penalty for false patent marking. Plaintiff Promote Innovation brings this *qui tam* action on behalf of the United States of America.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff PROMOTE INNOVATION LLC is a Texas limited liability company with a principal place of business in Houston, Texas.

3. Defendant RECENT TOYS INTERNATIONAL BV d/b/a Recent Toys USA, is a foreign company organized and existing under the laws of the Netherlands, whose principal office is located at Prins Hendrikkade 77b, Amsterdam, 1012 AE Netherlands. RECENT TOYS INTERNATIONAL BV maintains an office in the State of Texas at 15505 Long Vista Drive #210, Austin, TX 78759. RECENT TOYS INTERNATIONAL BV may be served with process by serving the Texas Secretary of State, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701, as its agent for service because it engages in business in

Texas but has not designated or maintained a resident agent for service of process in Texas as required by statute.

4. Defendant RECENT TOYS USA, INC. is a corporation with a principal place of business at 15505 Long Vista Drive #210, Austin, TX 78728. RECENT TOYS USA, INC. can be served with process by serving Brandi Field, its General Manager, at that address.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. The Court has jurisdiction of this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

6. The Court has personal jurisdiction over defendants. Defendants conduct or have conducted business within the State of Texas. Defendants offer or have offered for sale, sell or have sold, mark or have marked, and/or advertise or have advertised the products that are the subject of this complaint in the United States, the State of Texas, and the Eastern District of Texas.

7. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), 1391(c), and 1395(a).

FACTS

8. Defendants have marked and/or continue to mark their products, including at least their Mirrorkal 3D-Puzzle products, (the Falsely Marked Products) with expired or otherwise inapplicable patents, including at least U.S. Patent Nos. 4,698,560 and 4,898,560 (the Falsely Marked Patents). Such false marking by defendants includes marking the Falsely Marked Patents upon, affixing the Falsely Marked Patents to, and/or using the Falsely Marked Patents in advertising in connection with the Falsely Marked Products.

9. Because the four-year maintenance fee was not paid, U.S. Patent No. 4,698,560 expired no later than October 6, 1991. Additionally, U.S. Patent No. 4,698,560 is directed to an adjusting device, especially for locking and unlocking motor vehicle doors and does not have claims that cover the Falsely Marked Products. Nevertheless, defendants have marked one or more of the Falsely Marked Products with U.S. Patent No. 4,698,560 after October 6, 1991.

10. Because the four-year maintenance fee was not paid, U.S. Patent No. 4,898,560 expired no later than February 6, 1994. Nevertheless, defendants have marked one or more of the Falsely Marked Products with U.S. Patent No. 4,898,560 after February 6, 1994.

11. Defendants have falsely marked the Falsely Marked Products after the expiration of the Falsely Marked Patents, and are using packaging that was created and/or revised after the expiration of the Falsely Marked Patents. For example, defendants marked U.S. Patent Nos. 4,698,560 and/or 4,898,560 on their Mirrorkal 3D-Puzzle products whose packaging (including instructions) bears 2007, 2008, 2009, and/or 2010 copyright dates, and that were sold in stores as late as January 2011. In other words, Defendants revised their product packaging several times, but nevertheless included patents in their patent markings that had expired well before the revisions were made.

12. Defendants have prominently marked their Mirrorkal 3D-Puzzle products with U.S. Patent Nos. 4,698,560 and/or 4,898,560 at multiple locations, including on the external packaging, on the instruction manuals, and on the back of the products themselves.

13. Defendants have touted the “innovative” and “cutting-edge” nature of their products, including at least on their website, www.recenttoysusa.com.

14. The competitive advantage gained by marking with expired or inapplicable patents provided a strong motive for defendants to deceive the public about the patented status of the Falsely Marked Products.

15. Defendants are sophisticated companies. Defendants have, and/or regularly retain, sophisticated legal counsel. Defendants have many years of experience applying for patents, obtaining patents, licensing patents, and/or litigating in patent infringement lawsuits. Defendants' patents, including the Falsely Marked Patents, were prosecuted by sophisticated legal counsel. Defendants maintain, or retain legal counsel that maintain on defendants' behalf, docketing systems that allow determination of patent expiration dates.

16. It was a false statement for defendants to mark the Falsely Marked Products with expired or otherwise inapplicable patents.

17. Defendants knew that a patent that is expired does not cover any product.

18. Defendants knew that the Falsely Marked Patents were expired or otherwise inapplicable to the Falsely Marked Products.

19. Defendants knew that it was a false statement to mark the Falsely Marked Products with an expired or otherwise inapplicable patent.

20. Defendants falsely marked the Falsely Marked Products with the Falsely Marked Patents for the purpose of deceiving the public.

INJURY IN FACT TO THE UNITED STATES

21. The false marking alleged above injured the United States.

22. The false marking alleged above caused injuries to the sovereignty of the United States arising from defendants' violations of federal law, specifically, the violation of 35 U.S.C. § 292(a).

23. The false marking alleged above caused proprietary injuries to the United States.

24. The marking and false marking statutes exist to give the public notice of patent rights. Congress intended the public to rely on marking as a ready means of discerning the status of intellectual property embodied in an article of manufacture or design, such as the Falsely Marked Products.

25. Federal patent policy recognizes an important public interest in permitting full and free competition in the use of ideas, which are in reality, a part of the public domain—such as those described in the Falsely Marked Patents.

26. Congress's interest in preventing false marking was so great that it enacted a statute which sought to encourage private parties to enforce the statute. By permitting members of the public to bring *qui tam* suits on behalf of the government, Congress authorized private persons like Promote Innovation to help control false marking.

27. The acts of false marking alleged above deter innovation and stifle competition in the marketplace for at least the following reasons: if an article that is within the public domain is falsely marked, potential competitors may be dissuaded from entering the same market; false marks may also deter scientific research when an inventor sees a mark and decides to forego continued research to avoid possible infringement; and false marking can cause unnecessary investment in design around or costs incurred to analyze the validity or enforceability of a patent whose number has been marked upon a product with which a competitor would like to compete.

28. The false marking alleged above misleads the public into believing that the Falsely Marked Patents give defendant(s) control of the Falsely Marked Products (as well as like products), and places the risk of determining whether the Falsely Marked Products are

controlled by such patents on the public, thereby increasing the cost to the public of ascertaining who, if anyone, in fact controls the intellectual property embodied in the Falsely Marked Products.

29. Thus, in each instance where a representation is made that the Falsely Marked Products are protected by the Falsely Marked Patents, a member of the public desiring to participate in the market for products like the Falsely Marked Products must incur the cost of determining whether the involved patents are valid and enforceable. Failure to take on the costs of a reasonably competent search for information necessary to interpret each patent, investigation into prior art and other information bearing on the quality of the patents, and analysis thereof can result in a finding of willful infringement, which may treble the damages an infringer would otherwise have to pay.

30. The false marking alleged in this case also creates a misleading impression that the Falsely Marked Products are technologically superior to previously available products, as articles bearing the term “patent” may be presumed to be novel, useful, and innovative.

31. Every person or company in the United States is a potential entrepreneur with respect to the process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or design described in the Falsely Marked Patents. Moreover, every person or company in the United States is a potential competitor with respect to the Falsely Marked Products marked with the Falsely Marked Patents.

32. Each Falsely Marked Product or advertisement thereof, because it is marked with or displays the Falsely Marked Patents is likely to, or at least has the potential to, discourage or deter each person or company (itself or by its representatives) which views such marking from commercializing a competing product, even though the Falsely

Marked Patents do nothing to prevent any person or company in the United States from competing in commercializing such products.

33. The false marking alleged in this case and/or advertising thereof has quelled competition with respect to similar products to an immeasurable extent, thereby causing harm to the United States in an amount that cannot be readily determined.

34. The false marking alleged in this case constitutes wrongful and illegal advertisement of a patent monopoly that does not exist and, as a result, has resulted in increasing, or at least maintaining, the market power or commercial success with respect to the Falsely Marked Products.

35. Each individual false marking (including each time an advertisement with such marking is accessed on the internet) is likely to harm, or at least potentially harms, the public. Thus, each such false marking is a separate offense under 35 U.S.C. § 292(a).

36. Each offense of false marking creates a proprietary interest of the United States in the penalty that may be recovered under 35 U.S.C. § 292(b).

37. For at least the reasons stated in paragraphs 7 to 36 above, the false marking alleged in this case caused injuries to the sovereignty of the United States arising from violations of federal law, and caused proprietary injuries to the United States.

CLAIM

38. For the reasons stated in paragraphs 7 to 37 above, defendants have violated section 292 of the Patent Act by falsely marking the Falsely Marked Products with intent to deceive the public.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff thus requests this Court, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 292, to do the following:

- A. Enter judgment against defendants and in favor of plaintiff for the violations alleged in this complaint;
- B. Order defendants to pay a civil monetary fine of \$500 per false marking offense, or an alternative amount determined by the Court, one-half of which shall be paid to the United States; and
- C. Grant plaintiff such other and further relief as it may deem just and equitable.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Dated: February 1, 2011

Respectfully submitted,

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